[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 30th January, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 26th January, states that the compromise made in the matter of the Ilbert Bill cannot be considered satisfactory, inasmuch as neither Europeans nor natives are satisfied with it. Lord Ripon declared from his place in the Council that so long as he held the office of Viceroy he would endeavour to enforce the Royal Proclamation of 1858. That Magna Charta of the children of the soil provides that all Her Majesty's subjects shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges, and that no one shall be disqualified from holding any office by reason of his race. Now we ask his Lordship how far this policy has been carried out into practice. No officer below the rank of District Magistrate can try a European

Royal Proclamation of 1858.

criminal, and the latter has also the right of demanding trial by a jury, chiefly composed of his own countrymen, while a náib-tahsildár, exercising the powers of a third class Magistrate, can try a native without any jury at all. A District Magistrate cannot sentence a European to more than six months' imprisonment, while he can sentence a native to seven years' imprisonment. As regards the employment of natives in the public service, how many natives, we ask, are Deputy Commissioners, Commissioners, and Lieutenant-Governors?

Circulation. 900 copies.

Village *panchâyats.*

The same paper urges the establishment of village *panchâyats* throughout the country, as has been done in Madras, for the decision of small civil suits, the *panches* or arbitrators being selected with the consent of the people.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

Case of Rájá Harbans Singh and Sardár Narendra Singh.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 27th January, regrets to state that the case of Bájá Harbans Singh and Sardár Narendra Singh, the sons of the late Rájá Teja Singh of Lahore, will shortly be put into the courts of law. Sir Charles Aitchison kindly agreed to settle the dispute amicably, but it is believed that Rájá Harbans Singh has since raised a very unfortunate question which has induced His Honor to abstain from intervention. The Rájá questions the legitimacy of the Sardár. It would seem that the former, being an adopted son of Rájá Tejá Singh, has not felt the least hesitation in bringing forward such an objection. The scene will be really a very edifying one when the Sardár will endeavour to show that he is a legitimate son of Rájá Teja Singh, and Rájá Harbans Singh will endeavour to show that he is not. It is to be deeply regretted that such a question will have to be publicly discussed in a court of law.

The same.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th January, finds fault with Rájá Harbans Singh for raising those questions which he had

agreed not to raise, and expresses regret at the refusal of Sir Charles Aitchison to interfere in consequence. The editor warns the Rájá of the heavy expenses which a recourse to the courts of law will entail both upon himself and the Sardár, and advises him to withdraw the frivolous objections he has unwisely put forward, to apologize to the Lieutenant-Governor, and to entreat His Honor to take up the case. The editor also takes the *Rahbar-i-Hind* to task for opposing the Lieutenant-Governor's intervention in the case.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Jail industries.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 21st January, complains that vegetables, grown by convict labour in the jail at Gházipur, are openly sold in streets and thoroughfares by jail officials. Private vegetable-sellers, being under-sold by jail officials, have been reduced to great straits, and are unable to earn a livelihood. If jail authorities consider the growing of vegetables in the jail for sale necessary, they should sell them in large quantities to private vegetable-sellers and not to consumers direct. It is rumoured that the jail officers at Gházipur have applied to the higher authorities for permission to re-establish the jail printing press which was abolished some time ago. We have no objection to the re-establishment of the jail press, but private presses, especially those that publish newspapers, have also claims on Government for patronage. They pay large sums of money to Government in the shape of postage, and publish Government orders and resolutions in their papers *gratis* for the information of the public. The Local Government should order District Officers to have all forms required for the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts in the district printed at the local presses. In accordance with the request of the Superintendent of the Government Press at Allahabad, the Settlement Officer at Gházipur has had all settlement forms printed at that press. Is this not an injustice to the private presses at Gházipur?

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th January, urges that those men, who formerly held posts under Government and performed their duties satisfactorily, but came under reduction or resigned their posts of their own accord, should not be required to produce the Middle Class Examination certificates at the time of their re-admission to the public service. Obviously grown-up men, who are poor and who have to provide for the wants of their families, cannot find time to prepare themselves for the Middle Class Examination.

Rule for admission of candidates to the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Circulation, 265 copies.

The *Rájputánd Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 21st January, refers to a criminal prosecution which the editor instituted against his servant, named Abdu-l Wâhid, in the court of the Assistant Commissioner, who made over the case to an honorary bench, consisting of Seth Sumer Mal, Seth Chánd Mal, and Saiyid Mir Nizám, for disposal. The editor describes the proceedings of the bench, calling the Magistrates names, and complains that the bench recorded no judgment for two months. He then applied to the Assistant Commissioner for the transfer of his case. The latter transferred the case to the files of Pandit Bhág Rám, who convicted the accused and sentenced him to punishment. In the *Rájputánd Gazette*, of the 28th January, the editor states that it is believed that the Honorary Magistrates have taken offence at the comments made by him on their proceedings in the previous issue of his paper, and intend to prosecute him for libel. He then points out that all the Honorary Magistrates at Ajmere belong to high families, and praises them for their good personal qualities, but regrets to state that they do not perform their duties properly. They are very irregular in their attendance and frequently postpone cases, which exposes suitors and witnesses to great inconvenience and loss. They are under the impression that, as they are paid nothing by Government for their services, they are not at all bound to be regular in their attendance, but they are mistaken in this.

Honorary Magistrates at Ajmere.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Admission of a native of Oudh to the Supreme Legislative Council

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Lucknow), of the 30th January, urges that either Rájá Udaya Prataáp Singh, the talukdár of Bhinga, or Rájá Muhammad Amír Hasan Khán, talukdár of Mahmúdábád, in Oudh, should be appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in place of Rájá Shiva Prasád retired. The two talukdárs are men of enlightened views and are well qualified for admission to the Council.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Sale of court-fee stamps in Bára Banki, Oudh.

A correspondent of the *Mumtázu-l-Akhbár* (Bára Banki), of the 16th January, writing from Nawábganj, complains that petitioners cannot easily get court-fee stamps at the camps of District Officers when they are on tour in the interior of the district.

Major Horsford, City Magistrate, Lucknow.

The Lucknow correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th January, complains that Major Horsford, the City Magistrate of Lucknow, tyrannizes over the people. Some time ago, when he was riding through a street, a dog ran after him barking. He at once sent for the owner of the dog and fined him Rs. 10 then and there. Lately a man was falsely charged by his enemies with stealing a paltry thing. When he was brought before Major Horsford for trial, he told the latter that some time ago he found a watch lying on the road and made it over to the police, and hence it might be supposed that he would not steal a paltry thing. But the Magistrate did not listen to him and sentenced him to undergo two and a half dozen stripes by the cane. The accused, who was enraged by the sentence, threw his shoes at the Magistrate one by one, which struck the latter on the head and face. Major Horsford, be it said to his credit, did not lose his temper on the occasion and saved the man from being "lynched." But he had him whipped in accordance with the sentence he had passed, and intends to commit him to the Sessions on the return of the Deputy Commissioner from tour for the assault committed on himself. It is surprising that the native

papers of Lucknow have not published these things through fear of the City Magistrate.

A native wounded by dogs belonging to a European at Umbálla.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Umbálla, states that lately when one Bábú Yúsaf Ali was going home from office, he met a European who was on horseback and had five dogs with him. The brutes attacked the Bábu. The European silently enjoyed the scene from his house and did not call the dogs till the Bábú fell down upon the ground severely wounded. He then told the Bábú that if he would come over to his house he would give him a rupee. The Bábú went home in a doolie and reported the matter at the police-station. He has instituted a criminal suit against the European, but the latter is sure to escape with a fine of four or five annas.

British Residency at Hyderábád and the *Statesman*.

The same paper regrets to state that Mr. Robert Knight, the editor of the *Statesman*, who is a true friend of this country, is constantly harassed for his fault, if fault it be, of calling a spade a spade. He has laid the Government of India and the public under a deep debt of gratitude by exposing the malpractices of the British Residency at Hyderábád and is entitled to a substantial reward for his services. But, on the contrary, it is believed that the cowardly officers at the Residency intend to institute a criminal prosecution against him for defamation. If their hands are really clean, they should have recourse to the civil law. In that case a commission would be appointed to make a local enquiry at Hyderabád into the truth of the charges brought against them by Mr. Knight, and evidently nothing but a thorough local enquiry could ever lead to the discovery of the truth. Even if Mr. Knight be convicted and punished by criminal courts, such conviction and punishment will not clear the character of the Residency officers to the satisfaction of the public.

The *Náiyar-i-Ázim* (Morádábád), of the 21st January, advises the District Officers of Morádábád always to clear their files as far as possible before going into camp in the cold weather, and to postpone the cases that should be pending at the time of their departure till their return from tour. The inhabitants of the town are at present necessarily put to great inconvenience in following their camps. But the proposed arrangement would obviate the evil.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Hearing of cases by the District Officers of Morádábád on tour.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 24th January, complains that at Lahore a Eurasian sells things of small value, such as knives, money-bags, stockings, comforters, &c., by auction in an unfair way and cheats the people. He has two or three natives with him who make collusive bids to increase the price. The inhabitants of the town are generally acquainted with his tricks, but strangers, especially ignorant villagers, fall an easy prey to him. The police should see to this.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Fraudulent auction-sales held by a Eurasian at Lahore.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, in an article communicated by a náib-tahsíldár in Oudh, complains that náib-tahsíldárs in that province are paid only Rs. 50 a month, while the pay of their brethren in the North-Western Provinces and other provinces is Rs. 75. In 1879 Sir George Couper issued a circular to the District Officers in Oudh, asking them to encourage the admission of men of good family to the office in question; but evidently the salary offered is too small to attract that class of men to the public service. Another strong reason in favour of allowing increased pay to náib-tahsíldárs is that like tahsíldárs they get no travelling allowance.

Circulation 600 copies.

Pay of náib-tahsíldárs in Oudh.

LEGISLATION.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 28th January, states that it is a mistake on the part of native contemporaries to condemn the

Circulation 250 copies.

Native Jurisdiction Act.

compromise in the jurisdiction controversy. Lord Ripon could not adopt a better course. If His Lordship had passed the measure in its integrity, Anglo-Indians would have maintained a strong agitation against it, and they were sure to win the sympathy of the majority of Englishmen at home in course of time from an identity of race. Such a wide-spread agitation would have given the Conservatives a good handle to decry the Liberals and to oust them from power, and the former would have at once repealed the Bill on their accession to office. The entire withdrawal of the Bill would have been equally unwise. To say nothing of the public ridicule to which Lord Ripon and the Liberals would have been exposed in that case, the disqualification which attaches to native Magistrates would have never been removed in future. In the teeth of the violent opposition which the measure has elicited on the present occasion, no future Viceroy could ever have the courage to introduce it. The Bill, even in its present modfied shape, will place European and native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges on a footing of equality in the matter of jurisdiction. Lord Ripon has made himself the idol of natives by the benefits he has conferred on them. His Indian experience must have convinced him by this time how difficult it is for the Government of India to introduce any kind of reforms, which are unpalatable to the European community, for the benefit of the children of the soil. In order to remove this difficulty we would ask his Lordship to reorganize the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils, with a view to strengthening the educated native element in them before he leaves this country. On his return home His Lordship should agitate for the admission of a sufficient number of natives, say 50, to the House of Commons.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 27th January, states that the Ilbert Bill controversy ought to teach natives a very useful lesson.

The same.

Anglo-Indians have been able to extort concessions from the

Government by raising an unreasonable clamour against the measure, while we, who maintained a dignified silence, have been left out in the cold. If we wish to acquire our rights and privileges, we should gird up our loins and agitate for them with firmness, earnestness and perseverance. But of course our agitation should be within the four corners of the law, and we should never, like Anglo-Indians, allow passion to get the better of our reason. As regards the agreement entered into between the Government of India and the Defence Association, why were natives, we ask, not consulted at all on the subject before the settlement was made? Neither the Viceroy's nor Mr. Ilbert's speech throws any light on this mysterious point. Moreover, the question is, why did not the Government of India at once fill up the two vacancies in the Legislative Council, caused by the retirement of Rájá Shiva Prasád and Bábú Durga Charan Law, when such an important measure was upon the tapis? Native interests necessarily suffered from these vacancies. It should be also observed that only one native was appointed to the Select Committee on the measure in question.

The same.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 23rd January, states that the 18th January will be long remembered both by the Anglo-Indian and the native community as the day on which the Ilbert Bill was passed into law and the bitter controversy, which raged so violently over the measure during the last year, was formally brought to a close. The editor then refers to the changes which the new Act has made in the Criminal Procedure Code so far as European criminals are concerned, and remarks that it is to be hoped that European criminals will not be allowed to claim trial by jury in petty cases and to make the institution ridiculous in that way, as was observed by the Viceroy in his speech in the Council. No less than half of the jurors will be Europeans. We hope care will be always taken to make the jury consist equally of Europeans and natives. This arrangement would prevent

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

failures of justice from display of race feeling on the part of European jurors. If qualified jurors are not forthcoming at any place, the case will be transferred to the neighbouring district for trial. This provision meets the objection that, owing to the extension of jury trial, European criminals in the mufassil will be practically tried by their friends and relatives. Considerations such as these have induced us to acquiesce in the compromise. We would now make only one request, which is quite reasonable, and to which we hope the Government will readily accede. The right to claim trial by jury should be also granted to our countrymen.

Circulation, 120 copies.

The same.

The *Sobhá Kapúrthalá*, of the 19th January, after quoting an extract from the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council on the 17th January, remarks that it is a matter of satisfaction that the compromise in the Ilbert Bill has in no way affected the confidence of the people in Lord Ripon. But the editor would advise his Lordship to extend the right of demanding jury trial to natives in serious cases. Equality between European and native private individuals in the matter of rights and privileges is of far more importance than equality between European and native officers.

Circulation, 135 copies.

The same.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 25th January, states that the modifications, introduced into the Jurisdiction Bill, have made it worthless. In fact, we have lost more than we have gained by it. We knew very well that the Government of India would never be able to pass the measure in a satisfactory form in the face of such a universal Anglo-Indian opposition. Lord Ripon has incurred the displeasure of his countrymen for nothing. The Bill had better be withdrawn altogether. (The *Panjábí Akhbár*, Lahore, of the 23rd January, publishes the report of the Select Committee on the Ilbert Bill, and remarks that natives, particularly those of the Panjáb, where there is not a single native District Magistrate or

Sessions Judge, have practically derived no advantage from the measure, which has, on the contrary, embittered the feelings of European officers towards them. Hence it would have been better if the measure had been withdrawn.)

Circulation, 98 copies.

Dr. Hunter and the Ilbert Act.

The Almora Akhbár, of the 21st January, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a printed copy of Dr. Hunter's letter, lately published in the *London Times*, from the *Indian Spectator* office, and remarks that the letter gives a full history of the Ilbert Bill and contains strong arguments in support of the measure. Although the form which the measure is to assume has been settled, and Dr. Hunter's letter can have no effect on the measure in consequence, our countrymen should make themselves acquainted with the contents of the letter. The editor then publishes a brief abstract of the letter, and concludes the article with the remark that British rule owes its stability in this country to such liberal-minded and unprejudiced Englishmen.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Nizám's installation and the rendition of Berar.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 26th January, is of opinion that the Viceroy's journey to Hyderábád in order to preside at the Nizám's installation is primarily due to the Nizám's late visit to Calcutta, and congratulates His Highness on the good result of his Calcutta visit. The editor then refers to the enthusiastic reception accorded to the Nizám on his return to his capital, and counsels the Government of India to enhance his gratification at his accession to the throne by restoring Berar to him on the occasion and vindicate British fame for justice and generosity. Obviously no better opportunity could be chosen for the purpose.

Diwánship of Hyderábád.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th January, states that the most important question which at present engages the attention of the Supreme Government and the Hyderábád Darbár is

the selection of a competent man for the Diwánship of Hyderábád. There are three rivals for the office—namely, the Amir-i-Kabir, the Peshkár, and Mír Láyaq Ali, Sir Salár Jang's son. The Amír-i-Kabír is a half-educated and superstitious man. A year or two ago he paid a visit to all the great mosques and shrines throughout India, distributing thousands of rupees among mullás. The Peshkár is undoubtedly an old and faithful servant of the State, but he is greatly addicted to the use of opium and is now in his dotage. He has not spent money in charity like the Amír-i-Kabír, but he has had ample opportunity for making offerings at the shrine, so to speak, of the British Residency. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that he does not possess the vigour of mind, the independence of character, and the strength of body which are essential for the prime minister of Hyderábád. Mír Láyaq Ali is fully qualified for the high office in question. Even his worst enemies can say nothing more against him than that he is too young for the post. But no great importance should be attached to this objection. We know very well how young Mr. Pitt was when he rose to be Prime Minister of England. There are many such instances on record. We think the Nizám is fully acquainted with the qualifications of the different candidates in the field and will be able to select the right man from among them.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 23rd January, states that the Bombay Government has published a report from the District Magistrate of Ahmadnagar as to the causes which immediately brought about the death of the late Mahárájá of Kolhápur, together with its own review. But the Government should have also published the statements of the Mahárájá's keeper and servants, on which the Magistrate's report is based. The public cannot judge of the accuracy of the report without those statements. In fact, there is reason to think that the report is not a very true and correct account of facts. The

Death of the Mahárájá of Kolhápur.

doctors who attended on the Mahárájá regularly reported to the Bombay Government twice a month as to the state of his health. The civil surgeon of Ahmadnagar saw him once every day. Lately the Regent paid him two visits. His attendants and servants considered him to be hale and strong till his death. Under these circumstances it is really a matter for surprise and regret that no one was able to find out that there was anything wrong with his spleen until a *post-mortem* examination was held over his body. The fact of the matter is that his death is a mystery and strengthens the suspicions that were generally entertained about his alleged improper treatment during his lifetime. The Government and the Kolhápur Darbár should make a thorough enquiry as to the causes of his death in order to satisfy the public mind.

RAILWAY.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th January, complains of the alleged ill-treatment of passengers by railway officials at Lahore. The writer states that on the 15th January, at 6 P.M., when passengers were being admitted to the platform by a clerk, who was a boy about 18 years old, and a police sergeant, a passenger passed the two officials in haste, without showing them his ticket through ignorance. On this the clerk first threw him on the ground and then both he and the police sergeant cruelly beat him till he became quite senseless. When other passengers remonstrated against their misconduct, they gave impertinent answers. Tickets should be examined after passengers have taken their seats in carriages.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Alleged ill-treatment of passengers by railway officials at the Lahore station.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 28th January, in its local news columns complains that the contractor who has the monopoly for the supply of firewood for cremation at the burning *ghát* on the bank of the

Circulation, 700 copies.

Monopoly for the supply of firewood at the burning *ghát*, Allahabad.

Ganges, levies blackmail on those who have occasion to use the *ghát*. Even if the relatives of a dead person do not want to burn his body, the contractor demands Rs. 2 from them: This unjust tax presses severely on the poor.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Mágh Mela, Allahabad.

The same paper, referring to the *Mágh Mela* held at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamuna at Allahábád, complains that the police do not allow the people to go from the *band* or embankment to the confluence by a short cut, but make them go by a circuitous way that passes through the *bazar*, apparently for the benefit of shopkeepers. But the arrangement is objectionable, inasmuch as it puts the people to unnecessary inconvenience. The Magistrate should see to this in future.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Publication of an advertisement of a lottery in a newspaper.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 26th January, states that an advertisement of a lottery has been published in the *Rohilkhand and Kumaun Gazette*, and enquires whether Government has granted permission for the publication of the advertisement.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Obscene articles published in the *Jám-i-Jamshed* of Moradábád.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* Moradabad publishes a supplement, called the *Rohilkhand Punch*. There are two or three articles in the supplement of the 10th January which border on obscenity.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Juliundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Jan. 26th ...	Jan. 27th ...	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Diván Búta Singh,	„ 21st, 23rd & 25th.	„ 24th, 26th & 28th respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	200 „
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moráda'bád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Alí ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	134 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	100 „
6	*Akhbár-i-Kaum* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 23rd & 26th	„ 26th & 29th respectively.	1,800 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Tamannaí* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	125 „
8	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 27th ...	...
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulám Alí ...	„ 22nd & 24th	„ 24th & 28th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	98 copies.
11	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto	Chandan Lál ...	„ 19th & 26th	„ 28th & 30th respectively.	141 „
12	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ 26th ...	„ 29th ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 17th & 24th	„ 25th & 30th respectively.	230 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
14	*Aror Vansh Prakash*	Fyzábád ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Prasád ...	For Jan. ...	Jan. 25th ...	...
15	*Árya Mittra* ...	Amritsar...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Káshí Rám ...	Jan. 23rd ...	„ „ ...	...
16	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ..	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	„ 21st ...	„ 26th ...	110 copies.
17	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Alígarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	„ 25th ...	„ 27th ...	135 „
18	*Bhrati Vilás* ...	Agrá ...	Hindí ...	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	150 „
19	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 26th ...	„ 28th ...	200 „
20	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 28th ...	„ 30th ...	450 „
21	*Dabtru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhúpál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	„ 25th ...	„ 29th ...	349 „
22	*Delhí Punch* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 28th ...	310 „
23	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 26th ...	„ 29th ...	700 „
24	*Dinkar Prakash* ...	Lucknow,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Hathí Ram ...	For Jan. ...	„ „ ...	...
25	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Sahái ...	Jan. 25th ...	„ 30th ...	40 „
26	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	„ 23rd ...	„ „ ...	...
27	*Habib-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Praim Narain	„ 24th ...	„ 25th ...	200 „
28	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	550 „
29	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 23rd, 25th, 27th & 30th.	„ 24th, 25th, 27th & 30th respectively.	600 „
30	*Indian Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Srí Krishn ...	„ 24th ...	„ 28th ...	259 „
31	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Mír ...	„ 25th ...	„ 29th ...	330 „
32	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	„ 19th, 23rd & 26th.	„ 24th, 27th & 29th respectively.	200 „

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33	*Jalwa-i-Tur* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 24th ...	„ 25th ...	90 „
34	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 10th ...	„ 27th ...	125 „
35	*Jammú Gazette* ...	Jammú ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nisár Alí.	„ 23rd ...	„ 30th ...	...
36	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 28th ...	„ „ ...	250 „
37	*Kásht Pattriká* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 25th ...	„ 27th ...	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)
38	*Katchar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly	Amjad Husain ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	50 copies.
39	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	„ 25th ...	„ 26th ...	416 „
40	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 24th ...	„ „ ...	140 „
41	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	„ 20th ...	„ 28th ...	600 „
42	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 22nd, 24th & 26th.	„ 24th, 26th & 29th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
43	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	„ 20th ...	„ 26th ...	72 copies.
44	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	„ 9th & 16th	„ 24th ...	165 „
45	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 24th ...	„ 25th ...	...
46	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	„ „ ...	„ 26th ...	300 „
47	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	100 „
48	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 22nd ...	„ 26th ...	200 „
49	*Mufíd-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 26th ...	„ 30th ...	40 „
50	*Mushíru-l-Zirdat* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For Jan. ...	„ 27th ...	823 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
51	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	Jan. 24th ...	„ 28th ...	100 copies.
52	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-l-lah ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	140 „
53	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 28th ...	„ 30th ...	250 „
54	*Munshí-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ 16th & 24th	„ 24th & 30th respectively.	160 „

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
55	*Nuiyar-i-Azim* ..	Morádábád	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	Jan. 14th & 21st	Jan. 24th & 30th	150 copies.
56	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhu-llah Khán ...	„ 24th ...	„ 26th	150 „
57	*Najmu-l-Hind* ..	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Avtár Krishn ...	„ 14th & 21st	„ 24th & 30th respectively.	150 „
58	*Nasím-i-Agrá* ..	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ..	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	325 „
59	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	92 „
60	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. K. M. Wherry,	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	750 „
61	*Núr-i-Badáún* ..	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain .	„ „ ...	„ 27th ...	250 „
62	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 26th ...	„ 26th ..	349 „
63	*Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ..	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí .	„ 24th ...	„ 28th ...	200 „
64	*Nyáya-Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Ditto ...	Basdeo Bháskar ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	400 „
65	*Oudh Akhbár* ..	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th & 30th.	„ 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th & 30th respectively.	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
66	*Oudh Punch* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Hussain ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 27th ...	450 copies.
67	*Panjábí Akhbár* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Asim ..	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	250 „
68	*Panjab Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	„ 25th ...	„ 30th ..	150 „
69	*Patiálá Akhbár* ..	Patiálá .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	300 „
70	*Prayág Samáchár* ..	Alláhábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 28th ...	„ 29th ..	700 „
71	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ „ ...	„ 30th ..	...
72	*Quicurd* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 26th ...	„ 28th ...	108 „
73	*Rafáh-i-'Am* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diván Chand ...	„ 16th & 24th	„ 25th & 28th respectively.	600 „

74	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ...	...	...		
75	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ 26th ...	„ 29th ...	...	...		
76	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 25th & 29th	„ 26th & 30th respectively.	450	„		
77	*Rájpútánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	„ 21st & 28th	„ 24th & 30th respectively.	263	„		
78	*Reformer* ..	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	700	„		
79	*Rohtí Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Naráin ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	184	„		
80	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Diván Mathurá Dás	„ 19th & 26th	„ 27th & 29th respectively.	120	„		
81	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	320	„		
82	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„ 21st ...	„ 26th ...	200	„		
83	*Shola-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	175	„		
84	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„ 27th ...	„ 30th ...	90	„		
85	*Táiyid-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Karrar Husain ...	„ 8th & 16th	„ 25th ...	150	„		
86	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„ 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, & 27th.	„ 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th & 29th respectively.	900	„		
87	*Tritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Weekly ...	Hari Bháskar ...	„ 21st ...	„ 26th ...	120	„		
88	*Waqáiq-i-Alam* ...	Gházipur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Sirájn-l-dín Ahmad,	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	300	„		

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